

Plenty of Evil to Fight, All Bad Men Alike

By President Roosevelt.

We have plenty of evil to combat in this Republic and the success of the fight that we wage against it is going in large part to depend upon the attitude taken by the graduates of our universities, whose training should peculiarly help them to leadership in such a fight.

Now, just one word in connection with that fight: Remember always that honesty can never be unilateral. Do not attack the poor man who is dishonest, or the rich man who is dishonest, as a member of a class. Attack him simply because he is dishonest. Wage war relentlessly on every man of wealth who does what is wrong. Attack in every way the iniquity of the corporation which commits iniquity. But remember, you men of education, you men of college training, you to whom we have a right to look for leadership in the generation now taking up its burdens, that you do the greatest possible wrong if you train people to an obsequiousness of vision which shall make them condemn wealth instead of condemning crooked wealth; which shall make them fail to see that the real test is honesty as against dishonesty.

Condemn the rich man who corrupts a Legislature; condemn equally the demagogue who seeks to incite one set of our citizens against another because that other is in the material things of this world more fortunately off. The wealthy corruptionist and the sour demagogue, who denounces all wealth, represent not opposite vices, but the same vices developed under different conditions. The arrogance of the man of wealth who disregards his obligations to the country, who looks down upon and disregards his poorer brother, is not a different feeling from; it is the same feeling as the envy, hatred, malice felt by a man of mean and jealous temper who lacks means for the more fortunate man who has means. The selfish arrogance and the envious hatred are not different qualities; they are simply the two sides of the same foul shield. You can rest assured that the poor man who thus envies and hates the rich man, the arrogant man who looks down upon and disregards his duty toward the poor man, would each commit the faults of the other if fortune placed him in the position of the other.

Invention and Imagination.

By Brander Matthews.

GREAT poets seldom invent their myths and it may in time become a common-place of criticism that they seldom invent their forms. But in default of the lesser invention, they have the larger imagination; and there is no pedantry in seeking to emphasize the distinction between these two qualities, often carelessly confused. Invention is external and imagination is internal. The poets, by the mere fact that they are poets, possess the power of imagination, which alone gives vitality and significance to the ready-made plots they are willing to run into ready-made moulds. Invention can do no more than devise; imagination can interpret. The details of "Romeo and Juliet" may be more or less contained in the tale of the Italian novelist; but the inner meaning of that ideal tragedy of youthful love is seized and set forth only by the English dramatist.

Imagination in its fullest meaning must be held to include invention; but invention is only one of the less important elements of imagination; and it is the element which seems to be more or less negligible when the other elements are amply developed. La Fontaine, one of the most individual of French poets, devised only a few—and not the best—of the delightful fables he related with unfailing felicity. Calderon, who was the most imaginative of the dramatists of Spain, was perhaps the least inventive of them all, contentedly availing himself of the situations, and even of the complete plots of his more fertile fellow-playwrights; and two of his most characteristic dramas, for example, two in which he has most adequately expressed himself, the "Alcalde de Zalamea" and the "Physician of His Own Honor," are borrowed almost bodily from stories, both of them, each in its kind—did not demand a larger imaginative effort on the part of their several authors than was required to write the "Rise of Silas Lapham" or "Tom Sawyer."—From "Invention in Literature," in Scribner.

The White Plague Among the Sioux

By Delorme W. Robinson, M. D.

THE great Sioux tribe, the most puissant of the American aborigines, the Missouri.

There are about twenty-five thousand of these people making withering to extinction with tuberculosis at the agencies along the fair progress in civilization; living in houses; wearing citizens' clothing; the children being educated; the families generally professing Christianity; the able bodied engaged in some form of manual labor, by which they earn the means of subsistence.

The alarming extent of this dreadful infection prevailing among them cannot be overstated. Hardly a home where it has not found victims, and hardly a home where it does not still exist in some form. The disease is usually quick in its deadly mission. A man, apparently healthy, leaves his work and goes to his trader and orders a suit of grave clothes. "I have the sickness," he says. He is measured for the suit, and by the time it is finished the buyer is often ready to wear it through the long sleep. The mother and the grown-up son or daughter are likely to share a similar fate. Under such conditions, and in such environment, it will readily be understood that an atmosphere of gloom and depression abounds, paralyzing to ambition and to further advancement.—From "Tuberculosis Among the Sioux Indians,"—American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Service or Selfishness. Which?

By the Editor of the Standard.

OUR generation is witnessing a renaissance of the spirit of service. We need to recognize this fact lest we become gloomily pessimistic because of the greed and self-seeking which are such large factors in modern society. The newspapers bring us daily accounts of graft and dishonesty. In governmental and municipal affairs men are to be found who seem to have no purpose in life save to gratify their own ambitions or appetites. Officials violate their oaths of office, trusted employees become embezzlers, intrigue, trickery, and rascality are found in every department of public and private life. It is quite possible so to fill the vision with all this as to shut out that which is good and unselfish. But we shall be untrue to facts if we fail to take into account the growth in unselfish devotion to the public welfare. If there are horrible examples of the utter disregard of the interests of others, there are also encouraging instances of self-forgetful ministry to the best life of the people. Wherever men devote themselves to plundering, others give themselves to the task of bringing punishment upon the wrong-doers. Wherever one is detaching our political life, there one will find another devoting his best energies to the task of purification. Do some spend their lives in ministering to their own selfishness, in heaping up wealth regardless of the means employed or the injury done to others? Over against these stands a noble body of men which finds life by losing it, which gives years and the fullness of powers to helpfulness.

The Ideal Republic.

By Theodore Roosevelt.

THIS government will succeed because it shall never fall into such a pit as the republics of old fell into; this government shall not be a government by a plutocracy and it shall not be a government by a mob. It is to be, and it shall be a government of the plain people, where each man zealously guards his own rights and no less scrupulously remembers his duty and pays a due regard to the rights of others; a government whose guiding principle is that each man, rich or poor, whatever his rank, whatever his occupation, whatever his creed, is to be judged solely on his worth and merits as a man.

We need to check the forces of greed to insure just treatment alike of capital and of labor and of the general public, to prevent any man, rich or poor, from doing or receiving wrong, whether this wrong be one of cunning or of violence. Much can be done by wise legislation and by resolute enforcement of the law. But still more must be done by steady training of the individual citizen in conscience and character, until he grows to abhor corruption and greed and tyranny and brutality, and to prize justice and fair dealing. It behooves us Americans to look ahead and plan out the right kind of a civilization, as that which we intend to develop from these wonderful new conditions of vast industrial growth.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Items of Interest From Many Parts of the State

MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

Happenings of More or Less Importance Told in Paragraphs—The Cotton Markets.

Killed by Electric Car.

Asheville, Special.—As a result of injuries sustained by being struck by an electric car on South Main street Wednesday, Mrs. James Foster, of Leicester township, died at Mission hospital. Mrs. Foster, who is 62 years of age, attempted to cross South Main street just below Court square, and passing behind a wagon, stepped directly in front of the rapidly moving car. But for the prompt action and presence of mind of Mortimer Naughton, who quickly reversed with one hand while he reached over the front of the car and lifted Mrs. Foster to one side, the old lady would probably have been instantly killed. The contact with the moving car, though slight, threw her to the ground and caused injuries which though not deemed serious at the time, were sufficient, in view of Mrs. Foster's advanced age, to justify her immediate removal to the Mission hospital, where she received every possible attention. She failed, however, to rally and died Friday morning, paralysis, caused by the shock, being the direct cause of death. Mrs. Foster was a resident of New Found Creek, Leicester township about eight miles from Asheville. She had lived in that locality for 18 years, during which long period she had never, until last Wednesday, left that immediate neighborhood. On Wednesday, accompanied by her son, she made her first visit to Asheville, and her unfortunate death may perhaps be in part attributed to the fact that until run down, she had never before seen an electric car, and probably miscalculated the speed at which it was running. There is no blame attached to the mortician, who made every effort to avoid the accident.

Governor Says Wilmington.

Raleigh, Special.—A letter was received recently by Governor Glenn from ex-Governor Heyward, asking that North Carolina co-operate with South Carolina in getting immigrants to come South; and also asking that the people of this state use their efforts towards making Charleston the port of entry for immigrants coming into the Southern States. Governor Glenn in reply stated that he would be very glad on behalf of the people of North Carolina to aid in the matter of getting immigrants, of a desirable character, to come South, but that Wilmington is the desirable port of entry for immigrants coming to North Carolina.

Crushed by a Belt.

Shelby, Special.—Blaine Dellinger, superintendent of the Verner Oil Mill at Lattimore, was caught in the main belt of the engine one night last week and was so badly injured that death resulted in about three hours. His remains were brought to Shelby for burial. Mr. Dellinger was the son of J. P. Dellinger, a prominent citizen of Shelby, and proprietor of the Verner Oil Mill. He attended school at the A. & M. College a few years ago.

\$50 To Public Schools.

Prizes amounting to \$50 in money are to be awarded at the next state fair to the public schools which show the best methods in teaching agriculture. The prizes are only for the public schools, the colleges and higher institutions being excluded from the contest.

Bought a Mill Site.

Fayetteville, Special.—W. D. McNeill, W. E. Kindley and S. H. MacRae have purchased from Mr. Neill Black very valuable property at Manchester. The purchase includes 129 acres of land, the splendid water power with five hundred horse already developed, on Lower Little river at Manchester, a saw mill, planing mill and several houses.

New Enterprises.

A whiskey distillery was chartered at Wadesboro—the Pee Dee Distilling Company, G. O. Fullenwider, P. T. Bennett and W. T. Mills, to make corn whiskey, the capital stock being \$3,000.

A charter is also granted the People's Telephone Company, Taylorsville, capital stock \$20,000.

Commissions are issued to the officers of Company M, Third Infantry, of the national guard at Sanford, as follows: K. B. Griffin, captain; A. W. Teague, first lieutenant; William Widdfield, second lieutenant.

Big Fire at Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Special.—The W. H. Sikes Lumber Company, among the most extensive operators in timber and lumber in upper Cape Fear, lost its entire large plant, which has been burning all day, up to the afternoon. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, with partial insurance, amount not yet known. Dwellings surrounding the plant were in danger, but were saved.

20 YEARS FOR HARRISON

Judge Allen Fixes Bond at \$3,000 and Harrison is Remanded to Jail Until Bond Can Be Certified—Court Overrules Motion to Set Aside Verdict and Arrest Judgment.

Elizabeth City, Special.—The jury came in at 10 o'clock and returned a verdict of guilty. Harrison dropped his head at the jury's announcement, stricken with surprise and grief. The court ordered him to jail for the night, after the usual motion for an appeal was made.

Court opened at 9:30 and ordered the disposal of the case of the State against Joshua Harrison. Governor Aycock arose and asked that the verdict be set aside on account of the ill-feeling and prejudice against the prisoner and especially on account of the outburst of applause in the courtroom. He said that the wall of a child lost in the night thrills the hearts of men with such a passion that reason is blinded and some one must perhaps unjustly suffer. He said that they fled from the pass of Currituck to get a fair trial here, but that he found the Currituck had followed them and packed the courtroom; that Harrison had never seen the boy in his life; and with a deep note of pathos inquired as to who would tell his loyal friend Jarvis of the jury's verdict, and that his sister had perjured herself. He declared that the verdict had brought humiliation to the wife, disgrace to the children and hopelessness to the grand children of Harrison. He wanted time in which the truth could be discovered, free from passion and prejudice. He referred to the deplorable applause and to the women who were the pink of the city breaking into applause; that the feeling of the people broke into the jury box and influenced them. No action of his honor could take that influence out he said, and he asked him to come to the rescue of the law and set aside the verdict.

Solicitor Ward spoke briefly, eloquently, masterfully, in reply. He asserted that the good people of this county were the descendants of that sturdy old English stock that landed on these shores two hundred or more years ago, that the case was of such a nature as to arouse interest and evoke a conflict of intellect, said that he thought that the jury would have brought in the same verdict if he had not spoken to them at all. He declared that he was sensitive to the charge of influencing the jury by promising upon a conviction the restoration of the child to his mother's arms within six months, and vehemently denied that he intended any such thing. He referred pathetically to Mrs. Harrison, and then warmly denied that he charged her with perjury. "Perjury catches its inspiration from a low, debased source, but loyalty and love that prompts a wife to swear for her husband, catches its inspiration from the heavens. When her statement was placed on the Great Book above, the Recording Angel dropped a tear and blotted it out."

Mr. Ward was followed by Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Pruden, who presented able arguments as to why the motion for setting aside the verdict should be denied. Governor Aycock again took the floor and reiterated his belief that the jury had been influenced by the public opinion and passion and prejudice stating that even refined, cultured women were clamoring for a conviction, expressed by their applause in court.

Judge Allen denied the motion then followed a motion for an arrest of judgment, during the argument of which a number of alleged flaws in the indictment were found by defendant's counsel. Judge Allen overruled the motion. The judge then proceeded to pronounce the judgment. The court stated that if he had been on the jury there were a number of questions concerning which he would have had some doubts. Judge Allen referred to the testimony of the Norfolk witnesses. He stated that he was not satisfied with the evidence of the Norfolk witnesses, but these questions were for the jury to determine and that they had found him guilty. He was satisfied that the evidence was to them sufficient to convict him. "The judgment of the court is that he be confined in the penitentiary at Raleigh, for twenty years." The sentence was pronounced at 11:40.

The motion for an appeal to the Supreme Court and the question of bond was taken up. The judge stated that he would like to have the appeals settled before he left the district, which would be on the 15th of June. It was finally settled by the court that both the State and the defense would be allowed 60 days each in which to argue the appeal, which will amount to 120 days. After considerable discussion as to the amount of bail, the court fixed it at \$3,000 and the prisoner was remanded to jail until the necessary amount could be certified.

Story of the Crime.

It will be remembered that Kenneth Beasley, 9-year-old son of State Senator S. M. Beasley, mysteriously disappeared during recess at the afternoon session of the school he was attending near his home at Poplar Branch, Currituck county, this State, Monday, swamps were thoroughly searched by hundreds of people, in a systematic manner being divided into companies with captains of each party. The search continued for two weeks or more and, as is well known, no trace of the lost child was found.

OPPOSE INSANITY CHARGE

Attorneys For Thaw Deny His Being Insane at Present

SHARP FIGHT ON JEROME'S MOVE

This With One From Thaw's Mother Supplement Unanimous Opinion of Defense Attorneys in Regard to District Attorney's Suggestion Looking to Appointment of Lunacy Commission.

New York, Special.—The attorneys for Harry K. Thaw filed answer to the suggestion made by District Attorney Jerome to Justice Fitzgerald that Thaw is mentally incapable of understanding the nature of the proceedings against him and is a subject for a commission in lunacy rather than for a jury which holds only the power of liberty or death. Supplementing their own unanimous opinion, that Thaw does understand the nature of the proceedings against him and is fully advised intelligently with his counsel, the lawyers have filed affidavits from the medical experts employed by the defense and a farther affidavit by Mrs. William Thaw, the mother of the defendant. Mrs. Thaw, however, does not address herself to the question immediately at issue. She takes advantage of the opportunity, she declares, to state that in the direct line of descent for four generations there has been no taint of insanity or epilepsy in the prisoner's family. She resents the "malicious misrepresentation and gross exaggeration" on the subject.

The principal affidavit made in Thaw's behalf is signed Delphin M. Delmas attaches to his personal statement a score or more of letters and notes he has received from Thaw during the progress of the trial. These writings of the defendant, Mr. Delmas declares, clearly indicate his grasp of the proceedings and have contained from time to time valuable suggestions as to the course of the defense.

Turnpike Co. in Receivers' Hands.

Norfolk, Special.—The Consolidated Turnpike Company, owning a large majority of the county toll roads and bridges in Norfolk county, under a suit brought by Arthur Dupue, of New York, holding \$120,000 of the company's \$150,000 bond issue, has been placed in the hands of H. L. Page, receiver. The remainder of the company's bonds are held principally in New York. The paralyzing of the company's toll roads by trolley lines, thus reducing toll collection, the high cost of improving material and high labor are assigned as the causes of the failure.

Kept the Lamp Burning.

Norfolk, Special.—Stricken with paralysis and scarcely able to move, Captain Emerson, keeper of the White Shoals lighthouse in the James river, stuck to his post until relief came. Although stricken early in the night he kept the light burning. His feeble cries for help could not be heard. He hung out a distress signal when daylight came. That was seen in the afternoon by a party of excursionists from Smithfield. He would not leave the lighthouse until relief came. Captain Emerson's home is in Portsmouth. It is believed that he will recover.

Shot in Drunken Row.

Clifton, Special.—Bud Cupples and Lute Brooks became involved in a drunken row at Cerro Gordo Saturday and Cupples shot Brooks just below the heart with a 42-caliber Derringer. At last reports, little hope was held out for the recovery of Brooks.

Timber Land Deal.

Dickson, Special.—A deal was consummated by which George Eleazer, a lumberman of this vicinity, gets possession of a large tract of timber in the Fifth Civil District, known as the Hall lands. The timber is very valuable and will at once be manufactured into merchantable lumber.

Negroes Suspected of Murder.

Norfolk, Special.—Charged with being implicated in the probable murder of Charles F. Ferguson, the Newsoms postmaster and business man, whose body, with pockets picked, was found in a lane here early Sunday morning, Thomas Tynes and Lee Johnson, two negroes, have been arrested. The prisoners were seen coming from the lane and on their persons keys and eyeglasses supposed to have been the property of the dead man were found.

New Steamship Line Savannah to Norfolk.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—Announcement is made here by the Merchants' and Mariners' Transportation company that beginning April 22, a line of steamers will be put on between Savannah and Norfolk and Baltimore and Norfolk. This will be on account of the Jamestown Exposition. A 40-hour trip between Savannah and Norfolk will be made.

RAGING FIRES IN FOREST

Sweep Through Forests Along Southwest Virginia

MUCH PROPERTY IS DESTROYED

Patrick County, Va., Being Swept and Already Much Property Loss Has Resulted—Conflagration, Which Started Near Stuart, is Under No Control Whatever in Spite of Efforts to Cut Down Timber and Confine It to Certain Limits.

Danville, Va., Special.—A tremendous forest fire is sweeping the county of Patrick and heavy damage to property has already resulted and the lives of many are endangered.

The fire started Friday night, it appears, near Stuart, the county seat of Patrick, and the terminus of the Danville & Western Railroad, and has been raging ever since. Latest reports are that the conflagration is under no control whatever, though a large number of citizens and farmers engaged in an effort to cut down trees and confine the blaze to certain limits.

From Stuart the fire has spread southeast in the direction of Danville. Sunday night it had reached Critz, a distance of about 15 or 20 miles from where it originated. The width of the conflagration is about six miles. About 30 farm houses have already been burned and the occupants barely escaped with their lives. At Patrick Springs, an old established summer resort, four cottages located several hundred yards from the main hotel were burned. The main hotel is located in a valley with woods on both sides. It is in an open space and was saved only by this enclosure. The springs are located about two miles from Stuart, the railroad station, and several miles beyond Critz. As yet no lives have been reported lost, but there have been many thrilling escapes. The valuable dwelling houses of W. N. Martin, a prominent citizen, was destroyed together with its contents. The occupants fled for their lives and no effort was made to save anything.

The scene of the origin of the fire was on the plantation of the Stuart Orchard Company, which had many acres of apples and peach trees. All of the fruit trees of this concern, which is the largest of its kind in this section of the State, have been burned.

Patrick county is a mountainous country located about 60 miles southwest of Danville and is famous for its timber lands, and as a fine fruit growing section. Apples grown in the county are shipped to all parts of the world.

The fire is confined mostly to Bull and No Business mountains. The first named mountain was burned several years ago. No Business mountain is a great timber land and the loss in this respect will be heavy. In the area of about 15 by six miles already swept only a few farm houses located in the valleys escaped destruction.

The Danville & Western, a branch line of the Southern, is the only railway that runs through Patrick county. No damage is reported to have been done to railroad property.

It is impossible to get any communication to any of the points along the scene of the fire. The first news was brought here by the crew and passengers of a train arriving here in the afternoon. No trains run on the Danville & Western Saturday and Sunday, hence the telegraph offices are closed. The fires on the burning mountains illuminated this section for miles around, the blaze being clearly seen by those on the train.

By Wire and Cable.

E. C. Fosburgh, of Norfolk, was elected president of the North Carolina Pine Association.

John C. Blair, Assistant United States District Attorney for the Western district of Virginia, died at Wytheville.

The Seventh District Educational Conference is in session at Woodstock.

A student of the University of Virginia who was accused of cheating was acquitted at a public trial, five of the university's alumni sitting as a court.

District Attorney Jerome submitted affidavits of alienists who consider Thaw insane, and asked for the appointment of a lunacy commission.

Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Wint of the United States Army, died in Philadelphia.

Floods have isolated four States in the Northwest, tied up railroads in California and cut a gap 80 miles wide in a Utah railroad.

John Alexander Dowie, who was buried Friday, left a posthumous sermon threatening to return and "smite" his enemies.

J. D. Howbert, a Norfolk and Western official, admitted he was short in his accounts.

Ambassador Bryce is going to Canada to study the problems at issue between that country and the United States.